PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

The President Requested to Intercede in Behalf of Fenian Prisoners.

Provisional Governments Contemplated

for the Southern States.

Anniversary Banquet of the Battle of New Orleans.

Speeches of the President, Senators Johnson and Doolittle, Attorney General Stanbery and Others.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1868, }

Presentation of a Gold Medal to President Johnson-Speeches on the Occasion. The committee of members of the First Constitution Club of Pennsylvania, consisting of Mesers. C. V. Hagmer, William Penn Chandler, Jere McKibben and J. Rinaldo Sank, charged with the duty of presenting a magnificent gold medal to President Johnson, precoeder to the White House to make the presentation. The medal is a splendid piece of workmanship. It is three inches in diameter and contains of one side a capital likeness of Mr. Johnson, surrounded by the fellowing inscription: -"Andrew Johnson, born Dec. 21, 1808; inaugurated President U. 8. April 15, 1865." On the other side is a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, worked in the most elegant style, and encircling the following inscription:-"With courage and fidelity he defended the constitution, and by justice and magnanimity restored allenated States." The delegation was accompanied by Senator Buckalew, who inspeech was made by Mr. Hagner, a veteran democrat, sho has voted the ticket fifty-one times, and lived under

Mr. Hegner after being introduced to the President

Mr. Hagner after being introduced to the President addressed the latter as follows:—

Eix—As a committee of the First Constitution Club of Pennsylvaira, organized for mutual aid in defending the constitution of the United States, we have been deputed to hand you a copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the club held on the 2d inst., together with this medat, upon which a suitable inscription will be found, struck in commemoration of the noble stand you have taken in support of that constitution, the work of great, good and patriotic men whose memory we cherieb. The organization we represent reverences that sacred instrument and believes that to the neglect of an bonest and struct construction of it is to be traced all the trouble and misfortunes which have afflicted us. In the present crisis it has been decided to offer for your acceptance this testimental of our approhation, so that whatever may be the result of the malevolence of the times there shall be in your own hands the means of passing down to posterity the indestructible ordence of unblassed opinions of a portion of your contemporaries, representing, as they believe, the vast majority of your countrymen. One of the most profound of your predecessors in a posthumous work recently given to the world, in speaking of the most prominent leader of the old federal party, says, "no man better understood fhan he that the involute sanctity of a written constitution was the life of a republican government, and that is days were numbered the moment its people and rulers ceased to preserve, protect and defend it." You, sir, have manifully thrown yourself forward in defence of the sasured fint if time shall be given for a formal expression of the popular will, and that expression be allowed its full weight, your efforts will be crowned with pre-eminent success. If this be not done then it is to you atone, in the exercise of your great office, in which in this behalf you have intuiting an object of the first which in this behalf you have intuitin

Mr. Chandler, the Secretary of the club, then read the

FIRST CONSTITUTION CLUB OF PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 2, 1868. }
At a meeting of the club held this evening the folwing preamble and resolutions were unaulmously

adopted:—
Whereas the members of the First Constitution
Club of Pennsylvania have watched with unflagging interest the contest which has been waging for the past
two years between two co-ordinate branches of the federal government, the executive and the legislative,
upon questions arising out of our late civil war; and
whereas, we have believed and still believe that the icy of the Executive is in consonance with the con pointy of the recentive in consonates with the con-sitution, and in direct accord with the arowed declara-tion of the party in the majority, its representatives and its press made during the continuance of actual bostlitides, as to the objects and purposes of the war;

and its press made during the continuance of actual hostilities, as to the objects and purposes of the war; therefore,

Resolved, That in presenting this medal to his Excellency Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, we desire to express to him our beartfelt sympathies and to piedge him our individual and combined support in every legal and constitutional measure, whose end and aim shall be the restoring of our dissevered Union, the returning to their places in the halls of legislation the representatives of those States lately alienated but now reconciled, lately warring against but now subservient and loyal to the federal government, the obliterating from the hearts and minds of the whole people every vestige of our recent strife, and the re-establishing of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout all the land.

all the land. Resolved, That the committee be requested to make the presentation of the medal on the Sth day of Janu-

The President replied, thanking the club for this manifestation of their esteem, and said he trusted that the confidence they reposed in him was not misplaced. He assured them that his course in the future would be just the same as that of the rast. The resentation was peculiarly gratifying to him at this time and he would cherish the remembrance of it until the last hour of his life. After again saluting the President the com-Presentation of a Case to President Johnson

A concert was given at Carroll Hall this evening by the ladies of the Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic, in aid of the poor of Washington. The ceremonies were commenced by Senator Docittie, of Wis consin, who delivered a short address, and concluded by introducing Madame Cecilia Young-Kretschmar, who sang the "Nightingale's Trill." Hon. William E. Robin son then presented to President Johnson the cane awarded to him at the fair of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. In making the presentation Mr. Robinson eard the duty had been assigned to him, and be felt greatly honored by its performance, of presenting to the Chief Magistrate of the United States the cane awarded to him by the fair held by ladies of the church. The bore the following inscription:-"To Andrew Johnson, defender and protector of the constition and Union of the United States, from friends of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D. C., December 8, 1867. The reading of the inscription was greeted with loud and long continued applause. After a few more appropriate remarks Mr. Robinson presented the cane,

The President said:-In accepting this beautiful and appropriate gift, bearing as it does an inscription so complimentary to him, it was difficult to find words to express his gratitude. As an evidence of the appreon of the services he had rendered to his country. the presentation was especially gratifying. For this the confidence reposed in him he desired to express his heartfelt acknowledgment. The President Shen aunounced that he would add his portion in aid of the charitable purpose for which the concert was held, The Southern Conventions and Their Conser-

A caucus of the most extreme of the radicals was held at the Capitel this morning to consider what ac tion might be taken to thwart the conservative tendency munifested by the Southern conventions. A propost tion was made to introduce a bill to the House aboush. ing the several conventions and providing for new ones be held at the earliest moment. Upon counting noses, however, it was discovered that there was little hope for the success of such a measure. The radicals are evidently disconcerted and display significant un-

Troops En Route for South Carolina. A detachment of troops consisting of companies E, C, F and K of the 1 wolfth infantry, under command of Brevot Licotenant Co. one: Henry E. Maynadier, Major Twelfth infantry, left have generally under orders to report to the commanding General of the Second Mill-

tary District at Charleston. The following officers ac companied the detachment:—Brevet Majors and Cap-tains B. R. Perkins and H. G. C. Egbert, Captain Charles S. Tripler, First Lieutenents Alex. McGowan, William E. Dorr, E. H. Parsons and L. M. Trailinger, and Second Lieutenants George S. Wilson and Eugene Pickett. The first four named were in command of the companies in the order as they are named.

The Report on the Removal of Mr. Stanton. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs had another meeting to-day for the consideration of the report prepared by Senator Howard relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton. The subject will be resumed tomorrow at an adjourned meeting; so as yet there is no definite action by the committee.
Russian Interference with American Ships

In the Ochotak Sen. The President sent a message to the House to day in answer to a resolution concerning the alleged interference by a Russian man-of-war with the vessels of the United States in the Ochotsk Sea. The Russians having warned out of the bays near Shanter Island certain American whale ships which were found there, one of them, not replying with sufficient promptness, was fired at with solid shot, whereupon she took her departure. These facts were communicated to the State Department by Mr. Chase, vice commercial agent in the Amoor cated to Mr. Seward a letter from Captain Thomas, master of the ship Europa, stating that that and other vessels, while cruising for whales, had been disturbed by a Russian vessel, and invoking the protection of this government. Mr. Seward, on the 23d of December, addressed a letter to Mr. Stoeckel, asking whether the latter had received any information upon the subject. Mr. Stoeckel replied, on the 28th of December, that he had reason to believe the incident in question was the result of exaggeration, and that he would address his

government without delay on the subject in order to ascertain the facts. The Taxation of National Banks.
In response to the Senate resolution calling for information in regard to the taxation of the national banks the Secretary of the Treasurer transmitted a statement of the United States Treasurer showing the amount of the semi-annual duty collected from the national banks up to June 30, 1867, to be \$13,038,330. The amount of bonds held December 25, 1867, as security for the bank circulation and bearing interest at six per cent in coin is \$247,763,800; amount bearing interest at five per cent in coin, \$89,656,950; bearing interest at six per cent, lawful money, \$3.577,000; total, \$340,997,750. The aggregate amount of interest paid on the bonds held as security at the same date was:-In coin, \$51,853,364; in lawfu money, \$341,000; or, total interest reduced to lawful money. \$76,508,224. An accompanying communication the manner in which collections are reported does not enable him to discriminate the taxes paid by national banks and those paid by State banks and private bankers; but he gives the total amount of the license tax collected from all banks during the years 1865, 1866

Nomiuntions by the President.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following

and 1867 as \$3.543.051, and the total tax on dividends and profits for the same time \$12,032,361.

Beujamin C. Nixon, Postmaster, Jeffersonville, Ind.; John Robertson, Postmaster, New Liabon, Ohio; Joseph S. Colinas, Postmaster, Port Randall, Dakota; William S. Powers, Postmaster, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

Philip B. Fouke, Naval Officer, New Orleans, Elisha B. Hamilton, Surveyor of Customs at Quincy,

Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana, Minister Resident at Venezuela, he having been appointed during the recess. B. F. Chadier, Civil Engineer in the Navy, for the Navy Yard tervice. John B. Jones, Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, Chero-John B. Jones, Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, Chero-kee country.
E. S. Davis, of Nevada, Register of the Land Office at Austin, Navada.

James W. Henderson, Register of the Land Office at Humbold, California.

Samuel P. Daniels, of Indiana, Receiver of Public Moneys at Indianapolis.

Nicholas (alian and Terence Drury to be Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Washington. Improved Postal Facilities Between the United

States and Europe.

The Postmaster General has addressed a letter to the Director General of the Posts of France, in which he says the recent improved arrangements for the exchange correspondence between the United States and Great Britain and between the United States and several countries on the Continent of Europe have now gone into effect, and the changes which have been made by the recent conventions render it desirable and, in fact, necessary to revise and modify many provisions of the existing postal convention between the United States and France. The Postmater General informs the Director General of his desire to avail himself of the power reserved by article 17 of the Postal Convention between the United States and France, sign ed at Washlugton in March, 1857, to abrogate the same by a previous notice of one year, and he accordingly conveys to him the wish and intention of the department that the articles of the said convention shall cause to have effect on the first of February, 1899. He says he shall, as early as practicable, communicate to him a statement of the modification which seemed to be required for the ancelloration of the public service between the two countries. In the meantime the Postmaster General says he should be especially gratified to know that the Director General would send to the Post Office Department an agent authorized to enter upon the negotiations of a new convention in this city. He would be glad to offer him avery facility in his power to enable him to conclude the business with which he shall be charged. necessary to revise and modify many provisions of

The Reconstruction Acts to be Declared Un

The Reconstruction Acts to be Declared Unconstitutional—The Cotton Tax.

[From the Evening Tolegram of yesterday.]

Washington, Jan. 8, 1868.

I have the best authority for stating that in the cases brought before the United States Supreme Court last spring by the States of Mississippi and Georgia, testing the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, the decision of the majority of the court will be adverse therefore. It is likely that the minority of the court will be smaller than at first supposed, and there are even hims that Chief Juffice Chase may not care to place himself upon the record in a dissenting opinion. Such a decision will strike down at a blow all the reconstruction work that has thus far been done, and leave the decision of the next President al contest in the hands of the North.

A disposition is manifested in the House not to concur in the Senate's amendments to the bill repealing the tax on cotton.

The Government Expenses Before and Since the War.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Westerday, Jan 8, 1893.

The following comparison of "nard facta" shows the difference between holding office under the government in those busy days and in the good oid times before the war increased its transactions to their present gigantic proportions.— For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1860, the total re-

Propertions:—
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1860, the total receipts of the government from all sources, including leans, was \$76,762,033. The expenditures were \$74,462,212 making a total amount to account for of \$154,114,155. There were then some 412 cierks in the Treasury Department. The average amount of work done by each involved \$374,303.

During the fiscal year 1867 the sum of the amounts received and disbursed reached \$2,234,140,675. The number of employée engaged in the Treasury Department in keeping track of this immense aum, and also upon other work unknown in 1880 and previously, such as counting currency, &c., was 2,215—an average of work done involving over a million dollars per individual, showing that each employé performed more than three times the labor that would have been exacted before the war.

The same facts are shown by statistics relating to to Custom Houses. The revenue from customs in 1880 amounted to \$31,157,511. The average amount collected per individual by 2,381 persons engaged in various capacities upon customs was \$22,388. The records for 1897 show that 3,962 employée collected \$175,418,810, an average of \$44,527 per individual, or twice as much as in 1890.

A statement of the whole revenue collected in 1807 from internal revenue and customs cambined compares.

A statement of the whole revenue collected in 1867

A statement of the whole revenue collected in acording to that collected in years previous to the war. Thus \$205,027,537 from internal revenue added to \$175,417.810 make \$442,445,347. Dividing this sum by the number of persons engaged in collecting it, we have an average of \$49,529 collected per individual, which is again twice as large as the average for the fiscal year of 1800—viz., \$22,335.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

. Second Session.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 8, 1865. CORRECTING THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Sumsen, (rep.) of Mass., saked and obtained a correction of the journal, which did not record his name affirmatively on the passage of the Cotton bill.

THE DESITTUES CONDITION OF THE HOUX INDIANS.

A communication was laid before the Senate by the Chair from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to

Chair from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the destinate condition of the Sioux Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry in relation to taxes, &c., on the unitional banks, which was referred to the Committee on France.

Billier Foll Apparent Citizens Ashoon.

A pentition was presented from some citizens of Toledo, Ohio, asking for legislation of relief in regard to actopied citizens abroad, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Tharms, (rep.) of Neb., presented a memorial from some citizens of Nobrasca asking for the relief of anturation of citizens abroad, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The BANKETPICT ACT.

Mr. TRUMBULLI, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on

the Judiciary, reported a bill amending the Bankrupley act and recommending its indefinite postponement, which was agreed to.

PENALTY FOR MALPHARACS IN OFFICE.

Mr. Mosrill, trep) of Vt., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of allixing a penalty on any officer of the government who shaif authorize an expenditure of or pay money for any purpose not previously authorized by law. Mr. Morrill urged the necessity of the resolution.

Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., said that a number of officers had been appointed without any knowledge on the part of Congress of their names or salaries.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, said the names that recently been furnished to Congress.

Mr. Conness did not know when, but would like to know. A number of persons had been sent South on missions connected with the revenue without ratification by the Senate. It is time an investigation into the matter was had, and he hoped the Committee would make it.

Mr. Edmunes, (rep.) of Vt., said the Committee on Retrenchment had the matter now under consideration, and would give it their best attention.

The resolution was then adopted.

The recently did the carticum and a would give it their best attention.

The resolution was then adopted.

The recently did the Committee of captured and abandoned rebel property, shall be covered by warrants into the Treasury.

Mr. TRUNBULL charged that the Secretary of the Treasury had paid more than two millons of dollars to disloyal claimants, and that even after an adverse opinion by the Attorney General he has paid fundreds of thousands of dollars. The law directed him to pay the proceeds into the freasury. Mr. Trumbull's remark, that the bill be referred to the recess. He said the Secretary of the Ireasury might as well withhold from the Treasury the amount received from internsi revenue in the city of New York. to await the issue of suits, as to hold the not amount received from this property to meet claims adjudicated upon, not by the Court of Claims, but

After a few remarks by Mr. Edmunds and others Mr. Ramsav, (rep.) of Minn., moved to go into executive session, but withdrew his motion at the instance of Mr. Edmunds.

Edmunds.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EQUAL RIGHTS BLL.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, calling upon the lesident for information as to whether the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, peased by both Houses, has been delivered to the Secretary of State and become a law or not, ten days having elapsed since its passage.

THE PAY OF REHIERD OFFICERS OF THE MAYY.

Mr. GREMES, (rep.) of lows, offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General for copies of the opinion regarding the pay of retired officers of the navy, which was adopted.

WRITS OF ERROR FROW DISTRICT TO CIRCUIT COURTS.

adopted.

WRITS OF ERROR FROM DISTRICT TO CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. HOWARD, (10p.) of Mich., introduced a bill authorizing writs of error from District to Circuit Courts of the United States in a certain class of criminal cases, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE SQUIMERS STATES.

Mr. MORTON, (10p.) of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill superseding and providing provisional governments for the lately rebellious States until reconstructed under the existing acts of Congress. g acts of Congress. TRUMBULL had no objection to the resolution ex-

cept that the committee should not be instructed before-hand as to their action.

Mr. Morros said that he had considered that matter, and had concluded to take the sense of the Senate

and had concluded to take the sense of the Senate upon it.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, hoped that the Senate would not be committed in advance until they knew what the committee would report.

Mr. Morrow said the Senate was not bound to support any bill the committee might report.

Mr. Conkuns, (rep.) of N. Y., thought the proposition rather circumlocutory. Why not, he asked, save time by presenting the bill at once?

Mr. Thumsull objecting, the resolution was laid over.

The CURRENCY.

Mr. Sierman moved to take up the bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency in order to make it the special order for to-morrow.

After opposition by Messrs, Fessenden and Trumbull, the motion to go into executive session being renewed and the Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1868. The Speaker proceeded, as the regular order of business in the morning hour, to the call of committees for

TERCEDE IN TRUSK BEREALF. Mr. Onro, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to secure the speedy release of Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of Indiana, convicted as a Fenian Mr. Orth proceeded to state the facts of the case. He represented Father McMahon as having gone to Canada, not for the purpose of engaging in any hostile enter prise, but to look after an inheritance to which he had prise, but to look after an inheritance to which he had become entitled there. In the town of Anderson, Ind., where Father McMahon had lived, there had been a Fenian circle, of which, however, he was not a member, in that circle a company was organized to join the Fenian forces, which were contemplating an invasion of canada, and he had accepted an invitation to travel with that company, free of expense, as far as Buffalo. The company was subsequently engaged in what was called the battle of Ridgewood, in June, 1866. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had not been able to ascertain whether during the battle Father McMahon had been on the American or on the British side of the river. After the battle, nowever, he was found on the battle field of Ridgewy, engaged in the laudable purpose of acting as nurse and priest to his wounded countrymen. He was tried, convicted and somenced to capital punishment, which was subsequently changed to imprisonment for life. The people of Indians, speaking through its Legislature, regarded the sentence as a harso one, condemning one of its citizens who had been guilty of no crime, but at the worst a mere act of indiscretion, to be the life-long associate of icions. The Legislature had therefore instructed its Senaiors and requested its Representatives in Congress to take action in the matter. Its resolution on the subject had been referred to the Committee on Foreign. Affairs, and the measure now reported was the result of the examination of the question by the committee. Mr. Orth proceeded to argue the international question of inalisnable allegiance, claiming the right of all man to go where their interests may lead them, and to become the citizens of the country in which they may be resident.

Mr. Parer, (rep.) of Wis, asked Mr. Orth whether he

Mr. Pares, (rep.) of Wis., asked Mr. Orth whether he

Mr. Parse, (rep.) of Wis., asked Mr. Orth whether he would permit an amendment to be offered inserting also the name of John Lynch, of Milwaukee, Wis., who had been captured at the vame time with Faiher McMahon, and had been contemned to the same punishment.

Mr. Orth decirned to permit the amendment to be offered, not wishing to have Father McMahon's case compleated with any other case.

Mr. Cuthon, (rep.) of Hi., who is also a member of the joint resolution. The time had come, he said, when the American government must assert its rights and the rights of its citizens, and maintain those rights, peaceably if possible, and by the power of its armies and navies if necessary. American citizens confined in British bastlies were calling on their government for protection—not to be protected in the commission of crime, but to be secured in their rights as American citizens. He claimed that there were no gradations in the rights of citizens—all, whether native born or adopted citizens, were entitled to the same and equal rights. Mr. Cullom proceeded to argue in the same direction as Mr. Orth the question of the right of expatriation, quoting Cicero, Aristotle, Vattel and other ancient and modern writers in support of that right, and characterizing Hackstone's access dictum on the subject as a drivelling statement. The morning hour expired daring the discussion, and the joint resolution went over till to-morrow.

The Scausar presented resolutions of a public meeting at New Havon, Conn., on the rights of American citizens abroad, and a memorial on the same subject signed by Governor English, Mayor Sperry and several thousand citizens, Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Doneskly, (rep.) of Minn, presented the petitions

thousand citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Donnelly, (rep.) of Minn, presented the vetitions of citizens of Minnesota on the same subject, and it was similarly referred.

INDIAN LANDS IN MANAS.

The Speakers presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the sale of Indian lands in Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The TAX ON MAND LOOMS.

Messrs. Myens and Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., prosented petitions signed by over litteen hundred manufacturers and operatives in each of their Congressional districts engaged in the production of hand looms, asking for the repeal of the tax now sivied on such production, which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Means.

OCHMISSIONER WELLE REPORT.

Mr. SCHENCE, (rep.) of Obio, offered a resolution for printing, for the use of the Home, ten thousand copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with all the appendices, and one thousand copies for the use of the Treasury Department. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Mining.

ARTIFICIAL LEMBS FOR DESAURD VOLUTIESE ROUDERS—TER SOLDERS THE SOLDERS HORS AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. SCHENCE also Offered a resolution calling the attention of the Committee on Mininty Additing and the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the idea of mining provision at the Contral Asylum and its Disables for Luralining and repairing, hereaster, artificial limbs, free of cost, to disabled wolders, the work to be done by mechanics who are inamates of the asylum. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Schence also offered a resolution justificating the Committee on Minary Affairs to inquire into the 65-pediency of provising by law for the insurface of the Soldiers Home at Washington, with the preporty and funds pertaining thereto, to the National Asylum for the recognition and support of desauled soldiers of the regular army, as well as of volunteers, and of examping the name of the Institution to the National Soldiers' Home. The resolution was adopted.

ton tax were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MISSURE CONTESTED ELECTION CARE,

The House then proceeded to the counieration of the report of the Election Committee on the contested election cases of the Sixth Congressional district of Missouri, which report closes with the resolutions that James H. Birch, the contestant is not entitled to the seat, and that Robert S. Van Horn, the sitting member, is entitled to it.

to it.

After speeches by Mr. Polana, (rep.) of Vt., in support of the report of the committee; the contestant, the sitting, member and Mr. Ksna. (dem.) of Ind., the resolutions were adopted.

sitting, member and Mr. Kena, (dem.) of Ind., the resolutions were adopted.

EXECUTYE COMMUNICATION.

The Sprakers presented a message from the President, with accompanying papers from the State Department, under the requirements of the act regulating the diplomatic and consular system, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Sprakers also presented a message from the President, with a report from the Secretary of State, in reference to the alloged interference of Russian naval vessels with whaling vessels of the United States (in response to a resolution offered by Mr. Eliot), which received the same reference.

The Spraker also presented communications from the Secretary of War ad interion, with reports from the commanders of the five Military Districts, relative to awain lands, and with it a report from the Chief of Ordnauco relative to the manufacture and repair of arms at the Springfold Armory for the year ending June 30, 1867.

THE INTERNAL REVENCE LAW.

Mr. BROOMALL, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of immediately abolishing the internal revenue tax on manufactures of colten, wool, iron and steel, which was adopted.

Mr. Broomal asked leave to offer a resolution rociting

iron and steel, which was adopted.

Mr. Baccharl asked leave to offer a restilution reciting that the vote recently given in the House on the question of impeachment of the President was liable to be construed into an affirmance of the position of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the law of impeachment, and be thereby drawn into a precedent not sanctioned by the judgment of the House, and resolving that in the opinion of the House the power of impeachment of public officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited to those officers for official misconduct was not limited.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Grand Anniversary Banquet at the National Attorney General Stanbery, Senators Johnson and Doolittle, Jeremiah Black, Representatives Marshall, Boyer and Others. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1868.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1868.

The flity third anniversary of the battle of New Or-leans was celebrated by a banquet this evening at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city, at which the President, some of the heads of the departments, most of democratic members of Congress and many distinguished guests were present. A company of about was appropriately decorated. The columns were covered with the national bunting, and two large paintings

Judge Dunlap presided. In assuming that position he aid that the occasion recalled to memory the immortal Jackson, a Southern soldier, who with a Southern army

posed "The Health of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

posed "The Health of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

The toast was received with great cheering and applause, and Mr. Johnson was induced to advance to the place from which Judge Black had just spoken. After the uproar had subsided Mr. Johnson said:—

GENTLEMES—If I appear before you in response to the sentiment just expressed, it is not for the purpose of addressing you, and I shall de nothing more on the present occasion than to repeat what I gave utterance to just twelve months ago, on an occasion like this. I have spoken in various ways, which I think are intelligible and understood by the whole country. (Cheers.)

Cotonel Thomas B. Florence then read on behalf of the President the remarks made by him on the last anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, to the effect that no State had a right to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union, and that Congress had no power under the constitution to exclude or degrade the people of any State by reducing them to a mere territorial dependency on the federal head.

The President then returned to his soat amid renewed demonstrations of popularity.

Hon. S. Marshall, of Himols, responded to the toast, "The Federal Union—an exclusively civil establishment founded on freedom and law," He remarked that this was a sentiment which appealed to the holiest memories and called up in their besoms the proudest aspirations of the future. We might all say, in the language of the patriot whose memory they now celebrated, "The federal Union must and shall be preserved." (Cheers.) The Union which they commemorated was a Union established by our fathers under a constitution applicable to all parts of this great nation. It was not a Union of cooqual States, every one having the same privileges and rights under the broad egis of our glorious constitution. The Union of modern propagandists and radicals was that one section should use the power of the federal government for controlling and dominating another section, contrary to the guarantees of the constitu

between the President and Congress; and latterly there had been antagonism between Congress and the people. (Laughter.) Congress had recently censured the President; but this was because he was still faithful to his eath of office to protect, preserve and defend the constitution against the system of legislation, whose corner stone is usurpation. Mr. Boyer continued his remarks at length, and was frequently applauded.

The next regular toast was "The Supreme Court of the United States—established to preserve the constitution from violation, usurpers would exclude it from its functions."

It was responded to by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who hadd that the subject was such an important one that he had reduced to writing the remarks he proposed to make, and as his eyesight was no longer good he would ask a friend to read it for him. The reading of Mr. Johnson's speech, which was chiefly in commendation of the Supreme Court, was frequently interrupted with applause.

The next regular toast was "The Constitution—a com-

applause.
The next regular toast was "The Constitution—a com-pact of perpetual union. When disturbed it needs no reconstruction, but only the removal of an obstruc-

service with the national motoring, and two larges possible of chainess and Children and State of Australia of Children and State of Australia of Children and Market State of Children and Ma

and the whig party always right. But, gentlamen, the issues of those days were not like those that are before us. Both parties these fought under the constitution. Not so with this new and dengerous party that new confronts us—of whigs and old democrats—under the name of radicals. The time has cent when we must strike hands, and, shoulder to shoulder, unite and fall upon the common enemy or the battle will be tost. It see that a distinguished Senator from Indiana a few days ago, in an address delivered in this city before the Solders and Sailors' Union, voluntered to give a name to those who opposed the Congressional policy, and to state of what materials the party was compased, and to fix up the issues for which they were to contend in the approaching Presidential contest, has to the name, he gives it under an alian as the democratic or conservative party; and he says it is composed of the Northern democrats who sympa hized with the secession and rebellion of the Southern rebuis of a few recruits from the republican party. Now, if he means, as I suppose he does, that the recruits from the republican party are those who voted with that party in the last Presidential contest, how will the honorable gentleman explain the last election which has t-ken place in 60th, a State that iles so close to Indiana that he cannot fail to have heard the result? There was ninety-five thousand republican majority given in that State at the last election of 1864. There was only thirty thousand republican majority given in that State at the last selection of Governor in 1807; so that there were fully forty-five thousand recruits in that State and every day is adding to its ewelling mambers. I have not time to enumerate the well known results in other State which have recruit party in the same Jelection upon the vital question of universal negro suffrage; so that we have here somewhere about seventy thousand recruits in ones atige State. And more than that, the recruiting service is now in full operation in that State and every day

constitution and not outside of the constitution; civil law instead of mintary law; free elections and constitutions framed by the people of the States and not by the people of ther States and not by the people of ther States and not by the people of other States, whether in Congress or out of Congress.

The next toast was "The Conservative Members of Congress—the faithful and vigilant guardians of the constitution."

Senator Doollitic responded. The same cath, he said, which he had taken to overthrow the radicals of the South, who were the secessionists, he had also taken before high Heaven to overthrow the radicals of the North (Applause). Those radicals of the North had become rebels against the constitution and the Union, and therefore it was that the conservatives in Congress had resolved to crush them out. (Cheers.) The programme of the democratic party should be so arranged that they should not plant them elves upon any dead issues, or place dead men upon those dead issues. They should have live issues and live men. (Cheers.) If they planted themselves upon a platform which should undertake to condemn the war to sustain the Union and the constitution, they would be beaten in the election. They should commit no such foily as that. (Cheers) in fighting the rad cals of the North they were fighting the same monstrous errors that they did in fighing the radicals of the North, in which they would neither give nor take quitter. (Cheers.) When Char es Summer and Wendell Phillips and the other radicals of the North, may had joined an issue with the radicals of the North, in which they would neither give nor take quitter, (Cheers.) When Char es Summer and Wendell Phillips and the other radicals of the North, including his friend before him (aluding to Extra Billy Smith). There were some who supposed that General Grant by being committed to the radicals of the South, including his friend before him (aluding to Extra Billy Smith). There were some who supposed that General Grant would be like any other man. (Laughter

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